

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claims 1-38 (Canceled).

39. (Currently amended) A method for achieving at least a transient, localized, modulation of vascular structure and/or function, comprising:

topically administering to a patient in need of said modulation, a sufficient amount of a porous non-barrier forming material comprising poly- β -1 \rightarrow 4 N-acetylglucosamine polymers, wherein the poly- β -1 \rightarrow 4 N-acetylglucosamine polymer comprises about 50 to about 150,000 N-acetylglucosamine monosaccharides covalently attached in a β -1 \rightarrow 4 conformation, so that the patient experiences at least a transient, localized modulation of vascular structure and/or function.

40. (Previously presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the method achieves at least a transient, localized physiological response comprising stimulation of endothelin-1 release.

41. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the endothelin-1 is released from vascular endothelial cells.

42. (Previously presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the method achieves at least a transient, localized physiological response comprising vasoconstriction.

43. (Previously presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the method achieves at least a transient, localized physiological response comprising reduction in blood flow out of a breached vessel.

44. (Currently amended) The method of claim 43, wherein the patient experiences cessation of blood flow out of the breached vessel.

45. (Previously presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the poly- β -1 \rightarrow 4 N-acetylglucosamine polymer comprises about 50 to about 50,000 N-acetylglucosamine monosaccharides covalently attached in a β -1 \rightarrow 4 conformation.

46. (Previously presented) The method of claim 45, wherein the poly- β -1 \rightarrow 4 N-acetylglucosamine polymer comprises about 50 to about 10,000 N-acetylglucosamine monosaccharides covalently attached in a β -1 \rightarrow 4 conformation.

47. (Previously presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the poly- β -1 \rightarrow 4 N-acetylglucosamine polymer comprises about 50 to about 4,000 N-acetylglucosamine monosaccharides covalently attached in a β -1 \rightarrow 4 conformation.

48. (Previously presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the poly- β -1 \rightarrow 4 N-acetylglucosamine polymer comprises at least one non-acetylated glucosamine monosaccharide unit, and wherein at least 40% of the glucosamine monosaccharide units are N-acetylated.

49. (Previously presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the patient is a human.

50. (Currently amended) The method of claim 39, wherein the porous non-barrier forming material is in the form of a gel, sponge, film, membrane, foam, spray, emulsion, suspension, or solution.

51. (Currently amended) The method of claim 39, wherein the porous non-barrier forming material is applied directly to a blood vessel.

52. (Previously presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the vascular structure is a blood vessel selected from the group consisting of capillary, vein, and artery.

53. (Previously presented) The method of claim 52, wherein the blood vessel is a breached blood vessel.

54. (Previously presented) The method of claim 53, whereby the patient experiences cessation of bleeding.

55. (Previously presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the extent of the transient, localized modulation of vascular structure and/or function is substantially proportional to the amount of poly- β -1 \rightarrow 4 N-acetylglucosamine administered.

56. (Previously presented) The method of claim 39, wherein said polymers are substantially free of protein.

57. (Previously presented) The method of claim 39, wherein said polymers are substantially free of organic contaminants.

58. (Previously presented) The method of claim 39, wherein said polymers are substantially free of inorganic contaminants.

59. (Currently amended) A method for treating a patient having a vascular disorder, comprising:

topically administering to a patient in need of such treatment, a sufficient amount of a porous non-barrier forming material comprising poly- β -1 \rightarrow 4 N-acetylglucosamine polymers, wherein the poly- β -1 \rightarrow 4 N-acetylglucosamine polymer comprises about 50 to about 150,000 N-acetylglucosamine monosaccharides covalently attached in a β -1 \rightarrow 4 conformation, whereby said administering ameliorates said vascular condition disorder.

60. (Previously presented) The method of claim 59, wherein the vascular disorder is selected from the group consisting of menorrhagia, cerebral aneurysm, abdominal aneurysm, uterine fibroid lesion, and blood vessel puncture.

61. (Previously presented) The method of claim 59, wherein said polymers are substantially free of protein.

62. (Previously presented) The method of claim 59, wherein said polymers are substantially free of organic contaminants.

63. (Previously presented) The method of claim 59, wherein said polymers are substantially free of inorganic contaminants.

64. (Previously presented) The method of claim 59, wherein the method achieves at least a transient, localized physiological response comprising stimulation of endothelin-1 release.

65. (Previously presented) The method of claim 59, wherein the method achieves at least a transient, localized physiological response comprising vasoconstriction.

66. (Previously presented) The method of claim 59, wherein the method achieves at least a transient, localized physiological response comprising reduction in blood flow out of a breached vessel.